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KIYOKO LERNER


Beginning With: BATTLE OF EYA ST. CLAIRE

Ending With : \_\_\_\_\_

as delivered in the regular course of business for photographing.

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Date

10/15/97

He on his part refused to heed the lessons taught by their experiences of the horrors of war. Careless men on a policy to proceed against the accumulations of Catulapathic battles. General Robert Vernon in a hopeful mood had fought at St. Claire point. Battle of Evangeline St. Claire extends for very long distance and does great damage. Many unknown soldiers lose their lives. Rebel armies finally retreat southward.

Although Evangeline St. Claire had been threatened fifteen times with the cruel effects of bloody battles and enemy approaches even his long civil life experience was not as it seemed enough to convince the residents that such a battle or a far worse one would happen again.

Only a few of the more cautious had any idea after the disaster to their city of taking steps to prevent any chances of its repetition. Asked if anything

in the future would be done to make it impossible to be captured by the enemy, they had said: "Oh there are many large Christian armies around. The foe will never capture the city," and seemed to think that settled the question.

In the next sentence they would compare the damage done to other cities and towns during battles, with this latest disaster.

"No," said General Richard McQuatler "The poor foolish people of Evangeline St. Claire will despite the growing fury of this grueling war go on living in fancied security just as they did before. The plan to erect strong fortifications around the city, and on the hills around it is perfectly

feasible and so is a series of strong heavy batteries dugouts, rifle pits and traps. I think the good old Virgin Wichey plan is the best. The houses in the city also need to be fortified. I was in this city six months ago, and following the first war disturbance of November drew plans for fortifications and breastworks ten to twenty feet high and extending all around the city, and also of fortifying the surrounding hills.

The people gave this plan great consideration and there is a map of this beautiful city in existence which shows it with fortifications surrounding it. The government ~~has~~ authority to bond the city



but it was some months after the first fierce fight when this had begun secured, and the foolish people said.

"Oh the enemy will never come here again" and therefore they didn't construct the fortifications.

The construction of the fortifications one eight miles long extending out northward for the purpose of making Evangeline St. Claire unapproachable made the necessity of remedial work more apparent, but nothing was done.

In the big battle just passed the strength of the main Christian armies almost pocketed the devastated Glandelinian armies and hurled the crushed and mangled legions back across Evangeline.

St. Claire Creek. This was the point where whole Glandelinian Corps, divisions, brigades, and the like were carried inward before the advancing patriots like whole buildings being washed away, leaving hardly enough of the fragments of these Glandelinian troops to indicate that a powerful Glandelinian army ever even existed there.

Had not Manley's armies arrived and formed into battle line to cover the retreat of the demolished army under Federal and extending to a distance of 17 miles this enormous body of Christian troops would have swept all around him also and the immeasurable magnitude of the disaster would have been immensely quadrupled.

"Napoleon's quickly concentrating lines" said General Raymond Richardson Federal in his message to John Manley, in calling attention to this feature of the advancing Christian army "formed as I would say, a human breakwater, and had it not been for the timely arrival of his army we might not any of us be here now."

According to general Rowell Baxter Johnston, Federal's army, was like a small building with a balloon frame and poorly adapted to stand such a stunning blow.

This battle was unusually short and extremely severe beyond comparison," he said just such which breaks the record for any war. Still we never know when

one army may break out again and we should prepare our armies accordingly. General Carrington, one of the members of the relief relief committee, had given some time in the past to consideration of projections to prevent further disasters to the Christian armies and to danger to the city of Evangeline St. Clare. He favored the plan for the making of the biggest work but like others said nothing would ever be done.

You never heard of a general wanting an umbrella when the enemy is attacking, did you?" he asked. What we want is got to keep the enemy from attacking the town.

We want fortifications, and armies around the city, which will break the assaulting Glendale line.

columns to pieces, before they can reach the  
city. It was the force of our great counter  
charges which wrecked Federal Glunde  
linian gumes and not our machine, and  
cannon fire.

The work of removing all the dead bodies from the battlefield continued for four days after the battle. On August 17<sup>th</sup> 1400,000 bodies were cleared from the sides of the ridges and 400,000 more were taken out of the battle debris along the banks of the Graveling St. Lawrence River.

6 With all that had been done  
to recover so many bodies strewn  
so thickly on the fields, buried  
beneath tons of earth or pinned  
under debris and many fallen  
trees the work had ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~done~~ <sup>done</sup>

begun. There was no time to dig long trench or other hasty graves and the putrefying corpses better torn breast a mangled beyond identification were conjoined to the many by fires.

Besides the prisoners many volun-  
teers for this gruesome war came in fact.  
Even prisoners who had reached this  
immense sea of dead under any other  
conditions were working with a vigorous  
will and energy in putting them away.  
At Bataan, June 10, 000 bodies of  
soldiers of both sides were piled up  
on pyramids of inflammable mat-  
erials and cremated.

Even large forces of prisoners were at work for three days in being engaged in removing the dead from Dundelane, Orcharde

located about four miles south of the city. At this point the battle assumed a fury out of all proportions and strange to say hung up on trees and fences were the bodies of men and officers of both sides which had been collected and cremated as fast as possible. Every where on the battle field the searching for and cremating of bodies was being pushed vigorously.

The situation throughout the battle field was possibly worse than on any other battle field so far. The President of the Red Cross Society issued appeals on August 18th to the nation for money and supplies for the wounded. All the ~~generals~~

stated that the greatest sufferer from the effects of the battle were of the non-combatants of small homes or who owned homes near the battle field. There were many hundreds of these people who owned mortgaged lots and had homes constructed by the loan companies and though their property was swept away by fire and explosions the loan companies were protected by laws.

All the generals advised that funds be immediately raised for people who had suffered in this way that they might be able to restore what took them many years to accumulate and was taken from them in a single hour.

The sources of the numerous

and relief stations scattered throughout the army and city were taxed to their utmost capacity and immensely long lines of people and soldiers awaited their turn for provisions and clothing. At Hurdale St. Claire and on the railroads many soldiers were guarding the entrance to Eva St. Claire and keeping back all people who could show no good reason for desiring to go there.

The city was under martial law and remained so for a month. Idlers and ringleaders who eluded the guards on the railroads were upon their arrival pressed into every service necessary. There was no place for any one man or woman who would not work.

It was with a face the firing squad and they generally went to work. "I look for the prompt advance of our armies to be well under way by the latter part of this week," said Gen. Robert V. Morgan on August 18th at Hurdale St. Claire. The work of reforming the notorious army of scavengers, the camp of unhealthful debris and of disposing of the remaining dead will have been completed by that time and all the available labor in the city of Eva St. Claire can be applied to its rebuilding. The money and food contributions coming from the generous people of the nation have been a great help to the people of Eva St. Claire, and

it has relieved them of the necessity of using their money to support the needs and it can now be applied to the improvement of their own property and so on. Fifty dollars a day is being offered to all the mechanics who will come to Eva St. Clare and with the assurance from reputable physicians that there are no dangers of extraordinary war plagues outside laborers will flock to Eva St. Clare and before many days a new city will rise by the battle field.

All the telegraph and telephone companies and the railroads have been exceedingly generous since the great battle. They have not only given money but many

things have been transported to our army and the city free of charge who while there trying to get away from the harrowing scenes of the battlefield and the wrecked city have been transported free. The people of Eva St. Clare will longer remember with the most grateful hearts the kindness of these companies. It is now an assured fact that trains again will be running into Evangeline St. Clare this week and with uninterrupted communications with the outside world the city will soon resume her normal condition.

When the first relief train reached St. Clares Point which is opposite the city it was found



of all the wounded who survived the tremendous battle the majority were severely injured. Most of them had bullet and shell wounds, presenting a pitiful and horrible sight their limbs lacerated and bleeding. Many of the wounded had about the very sides of their bodies torn away. All bemoaned the fate of those dead to them.

Countless numbers of the wounded had their faces, heads, arms, legs, abdomens, backs and throats mutilated so that it was almost impossible to recognize who they were.

Many of these died every day and so fast they succumbed it was found necessary

in many instances to bury three or four in one grave. A head board was placed on the grave in every instance giving the age and accurate description. As more than one quarter of the army were injured it was not possible for them to organize a movement on their part. Life sustenance and the greatest care was furnished these survivors in order that they might not swell the immense list of dead.

When the Glandelinian army was demolished so badly and had recoiled from the heights and woods it began that very night a final retreat and sped northward through a portion of the Mc Hollister woods, other ~~refugees~~ headed for Kangamia

stream and crossing over to the region of  
Pagaga Junction the line of retreat being  
one hundred miles long and one hun-  
dred men in width and then turning  
toward the east or slightly northeast  
crossed northern section of the Marie Os-  
born Woods, one part extending  
toward Sidlight Run, Randall  
McWhorter Run and Main-  
mellon while Federal army  
finally disappeared over the Gall-  
ies Run going toward Alham-  
bra. The retreating armies great-  
ly wreck and havoc wherever  
they went. The retreating Glan-  
delinian armies caused great  
loss of life and property  
in the Marie Osborn region  
and in the rivers destroyed

many thousands of vessels through-  
out the region. The following dispatches  
show widespread was the fury of the  
battle of Evangeline Sainte Claire.

Albre Cumbre Farm August 17, 1913.  
Immense damage was done here by the  
shell fire of both sides and also on  
other farms by the opposing forces of  
infantry which charged back and  
forth with great violence in the after-  
noon two days ago.

Reports from the region of Crystal  
Creek on the Idemique side of the  
Evangeline St. Claire river say that  
ten valuable farms have been  
destroyed and all the crops to-  
gether with the wheat and grain  
have been laid low and the  
farm buildings have been complete

wrecked. In this neighborhood the battle of Evangeline St. Claire attained a velocity of fury in three hours time where Edmundo took a whole day and seemed to regain some of the power which the severest earthquakes exhibit in wrecking cities and the landscapes. Reports of property loss and great fatalities have come in.

St. Claire's Cross Roads August 17.  
The Christian divisions under Augustine St. Claire arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Jesaca. He left that place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and the general and his officers report a fearful battle having taken place at Eva St. Claire. The general's

wife and children two girls and a boy were here from Mobile City and was within general Vignons' army waiting to meet her brave husband when his Corps came up. The meeting between the two and the children was affecting. All this morning anxious watchers waited on the heights for a glimpse of the missing general and his wife. Many people of Evangeline St. Claire City had relatives and friends among general Augustine St. Claire's Corps and as the morning hours wore on before it appeared their anxiety became very intense.

Alten dale Farm, August 17/1913.  
As a result of the fearful battle which raged over this region the afternoon of August 15 telegraph

and telephone lines on both sides of the railroad tracks were fractured in all directions all the way from the city by the concussion. During the height of the battle the Christian charge swept the enemy out of the vicinity. In the evening the battle subsided as suddenly as it began. The Glandelinian army having retreated precipitately. Up to noon today the big Abbe annium Corps under general Eric Ideadurh which made that precipitate charge down the ridge has not been heard from. Ide was <sup>not</sup> seen during the battle in the woods. The Corps of general Ben Logany division has just been reformed in the evening near Toledo Junction. The Christian

side of rushing men advanced twenty hundred yards in two minutes from the base of the high height to the woods. General Cornell of Great hearts ninth Corps led his right grand division while charging over Fairport Brook. His other two divisions survived the enemy fire, but general Benlogany's division has also not been heard from but later was reported having been holding the woods all night at Goodmans Row, having struck the worst blow to the foe. Detour Creek. August 17. In the grueling battle of August 15 the Glandelinian Corps trying to stand its ground under general Locherburner was surrounded by general Antonio, Winhis and

and to save themselves from annihilation were forced to surrender. Here farming districts suffered greatly.

Mague, Chief. August 17, 1913

The Nationals surged across these grounds from the east at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 15th like an irresistible stampede of steers being accompanied by an intense cannon fire that shattered the fleeing rebel armies. Many Regiments were wiped out of the foe.

Ididi Crogo Ranch. August 17.

The tail end of the frightful battle was observed in this section and the attacking Abbeccians under Charles Brown struck the rebel line with such force that it was carried away and the attack continued until darkness

set in. The loss to both sides is very heavy. Since the battle the insurgent armies have utterly disappeared.

Hennetta Woods. August 17. The Zimmermanian Scodlier Divisions under generals Pennamungoma and Albacore were driven into these woods at 7 o'clock the evening of the 15th east of Henrique St. Clara. The divisions were surrounded and were forced to surrender to general Meltonia Greatheart. The main force of the Charbas onslaught swept upon these divisions from the west, while other columns closed in from other directions. All trees suffered severely from the rifle storm as appeared if heavily combed by bees.

South Sacramento August 17. The battle did exceedingly great damage to all the farms in this neighborhood that dreadful afternoon. All farm buildings are reported damaged.

North Bend Evangelists, St. Clare River, August 17. The battle raged with a crazy fury from one P. M. till six in the evening. A terrific tidal wave of madly advancing Christians attained a marathon race velocity at 3 P. M. in the afternoon destroying column after column of the enemy, doing great damage to the main Glanvillean army and wrecking it completely.

The advance was general and the firing of both sides sounded in tremendous gusts of sound.

At all points this Christian advance was met by frequent stands and petty counter charges of enemy bodies. All over the battle field embankments of heavy white clouds of smoke, ominous smoke clouds spread deepened by countless cauliflower-like puffs and studded by long undulating flashes. Some times these clouds were broken by occasional rifts which revealed the warring armies.

But as the cloud bank deepened it rolled and ungathered up to the sky with yellow and white mists. At 4 P. M. all blue patches of sky had disappeared. The raging fires made the heavens assume a forbidding look and the roar of musketry became more



general, and the thunder of cannons  
and explosions rolled hoarse and  
heaven. The increased violence of the  
Christian attack carried everything  
before it. It was of no use for  
the enemy to dispute the advance of  
the Nationals, the Christian fire poured  
down Glendale killing innumerable  
badly crippling the whole rebel  
army. From the heights the  
Nationals continued their progress  
into the woods, the resistance of  
the foe steadily diminishing in  
intensity.

The foe's resistance diminished  
after fleeing from the heights  
but increased with wonderful  
rapidity after reaching the  
woods. The battle reached the

greatest fury at Evangeline St. Claire  
Creek and in the woods it had attained  
since rushing back from the heights.  
The shock of the concussion hurled  
down waves innumerable badly grip-  
pling the telegraph and telephone  
service. The Western Union & fifty two  
Angelina (Agatha's) lines were all  
down.

The world found to be not  
so heartless as is said.  
People throughout the nation  
give generously to aid the  
war sufferers.  
Any unusual phenomenon value  
any army hospital stations.  
Why should Christian armies  
not be made bigger.

In many cases it can be proved  
that the world is not never so bad  
as has been said about it and not  
ever so heartless and indifferent  
as many pessimists would try to make  
every one believe. Ordinarily men  
women and children seem to have  
enough to do in attending to their  
own affairs expecting all others  
of course to do the same and  
consequently they pay small  
attention to what is going around  
them but when their hearts

are really touched they drop everything  
and rush to the rescue of the afflicted.  
The catastrophe at Evangeline St. Clair  
city served to bring conspicuously into  
notice the best and worst sides of human  
nature, which is always the common  
results of all appalling disasters.  
in war time, or those caused by the  
convulsions of the earth and elemen-  
tary storms.

So it was in the case of Evangeline  
St. Clair. The people of that city  
were suddenly overwhelmed by the  
almost unprecedented fury of the  
stupendous battle. Millions of the  
soldiers of the opposing sides were  
killed and scores of millions of  
injured. Among the inhabitants  
scores of thousands lost their

homes, and places of business. They were suffering with hunger and feared the morose of a war pestilence. All were brought to a common level by dangers of every description, death in its most awful form, and an outlook of terrible uncertainty.

And yet in the midst of all this ruin and suffering they showed bravery unheard of. So complete was the Christian victory that the city and the Christian camps and the battle field was free from Glandelinian thug spies, spy thieves and ghouls in every kind of disguise as usually harassing disaster stricken places.

No citizens were assaulted by strangers this time no property was looted no bodies left the

dead were despoiled or disfigured in such a shockingly savage manner as at other battles to secure plans and other papers.

Finally these Vandals devoid of any feelings of sympathy or pity used to seised upon some awful war disaster as an opportunity to secure something for their heathenishly wicked cause.

As soon however as the authorities could recover from the first shock of the disaster the city was placed under martial law and the troops patrolling all the streets reported truthfully that they killed a single vandal in the commission of his infamous work.

The officer on being asked the reason replied: "There was not one in the city."

The disaster to the city brought into prominence the unusually good portion of human nature. When the city was cut off from bridge communication with the main Christiania, among these persons secured control of the transportation facilities by water and instead of charging extortionate prices as was expected transported everyone and everything across free of charge, but those who were seeking to carry relief to the suffering people were transported first.

Never was a more human trust organized. No one wanted the nation deserves to win the war. And it will. All provisions in the city had been ruined leav-

ing only a few canned and dried articles which were available for food. The owners of these instead of intending to make personal profits out of the necessities of their fellow citizens did not only refuse to push up the prices but offered and did give to the poorer classes at a tremendous sacrifice.

The news of the awful disaster to the city had hardly appeared in the public prints throughout the nation before scores of millions of helping hands were busy in the work of collecting all the relief they could. The Chief Executives of the nation under Emperor Vahan, the Governors of all the states, and the mayors of the cities responded to their appeals to the people.

whose sympathies were already aroused and whose hearts and hands were enlisted generously and enthusiastically in the work of relief. Every far off country were still sending in their offerings, every city and town in the whole world where Albionians live contributed still, and crowned heads of all nations hastened to cable sympathy together with all other evidence of their kindly feeling.

Indeed since the war started charity began to work without delay of any kind and spread instantly and spontaneously. The people of Albion gave the heartiest cord in the presence of such a dreadful

distasteful as this war involving suffering and death for every quarter and battle the brotherhood of man asserted itself and all other things were totally forgotten. Only the higher and nobler attributes of human nature asserted themselves. Private individuals every business house in the country every great corporation in the nation and the world, municipal, state and national government vied with each other as they did when disaster swept upon the Christian armies at Delight Junction, and disaster almost overwhelmed them at Cedar mine in expediting relief to every place where battle and where every war disaster occurred. Day by day many trains

plied to Evangeline St. Claire from every part of the country loaded with supplies, and all telegraph wires carried orders for money, testifying to the community of the great work of relief and to higher and nobler instincts of human nature when it is appealed to by the claims of humanity.

There were no Glandelinian ghosts in Evangeline St. Claire. Its generous sympathizers were to be counted by a hundred millions.

100,000 Glandelinian prisoners in the national prison camp at Doothy Gale and 1,000,000 at Angelina Ayathe were despite their nature moved by the sufferings of the victims of Ev St. Claire city to contribute

a dollar per man \$1,100,000 in total to the relief fund.

Are all the Glandelinian soldiers totally bad?

The scope and rapidity of the Evangeline St. Claire relief work all over the war torn country afforded a great spectacle at once gratifying and more worthy. Trains by the hundred laden with food and all kinds of comforts for the sufferers were rushed toward the stricken city, and toward every city taking in the wounded from every quarter of the Albionian nation. Every city in the nation regardless of size contributed its available quota to the holy cause. Even from across the McWhathian



and Angelinian rear funds came from every nation being on the list for \$10,000 each. Within a week after the disaster at Evangeline St. Clare the city was in possession of a most magnificent relief fund that went far toward alleviating the physical sufferings of its homeless ones of thousands.

Here indeed is what we may call  
a new social phenomenon that  
may well give pause to all  
critics who are wont to inveigh against  
the commercial and industrial age  
in the Abbeysman country.  
There is imitation of such liberality  
were not rare in the Abbeys-  
man nation. A long series of  
them might be compiled.

within the time of the beginning of the war to this recent battle. Probably the increased willingness of the people to help stricken communities like Eva St. Claire was due more to the Abbe annuities, railroad and telegraph lines, than to any thing else. In times of war and other disasters modern charity is said to be the child of modern conditions. All those indispensable adjuncts to all commercial enterprises alone always make widespread relief possible. If the telegraph and the newspaper had not placed the sad picture of Evangeline St. Claire's misfortunes on account of the battle at once before the eyes of Abbe annuities ~~where~~ ocean to ocean there could

not have been such an impulse of  
generosity throughout the nation.

At an early part of the war a  
terrible explosion near Big Rock  
brought calamity to many towns from  
the concussion and so wide spread was  
the devastation that it was a month  
before relief could reach the stricken  
districts. The impulse to give  
cannot thrive under such circum-  
stances.

Indeed the great value of the  
military army Signal Stations  
and the remarkable correctness  
of its Signal Corps, and boys  
and girl scouts and the still  
more remarkable correctness  
of the observations of  
all the generals and other

officers all things considered was de-  
monstrated by the events preceding  
and succeeding the Evangeline St. Claire  
battle. Every National Signal station  
high up on the hills gave warning  
of the approach of the Glandelinian  
army under general Federal days  
before the battle manifested itself  
and on the heights and in the  
woods below it.

Those operating these signal stations  
anticipated the course of Federal  
advances from the vicinity of Jasper  
until it reached the neighborhood  
of Idinale St. Claire where it  
made a strange deflection no  
operation of a signal station could  
have foreseen. The operators  
~~however~~ were not caught napping.

They sent out their warning signals for other Christian armies as well as those of the two Virians and when the advancing Glapdelonain armies moved for Eva St. Claire the operators turned their attention to that point and on the morning of August 14th nearly 36 hours before the battle warned the armies under the Virian generals of Federal advances and during that day extended their signals all along the heights and the creek thus preventing the soldiers just receiving furloughs from leaving.

Of course the signal station observers could not know what terrible energy the battle would gain once it started. Perhaps

still greater accuracy in forecasting was displayed by the operators of the signal stations in the warnings given out to the generals on the afternoon of the 15th during the battle. I thought nearly all lines of communications in that region were cut off. The signal men kept track of the lines of enemy attack as it swept again and again upon the heights and gave timely warning that it would carry a portion of General Langdon's position.

It further predicted the furious attack which prevailed along Robert Virian's lines their marvellous violence, the change caused by the Christian counter charge and the retreat of the rebel armies.

Every Christian general of the fiercely lat-  
ting Christian army had ample warning  
giving him. In times gone by, or when such  
systems first started it was the habit  
of many to peer at the work of the  
signal corps and boy and girl scouts  
as something impossible without cer-  
tain death, and when the war first  
began and whenever some of the operators  
failed of their work or died to  
condemn the signal as relations  
as most unreliable and not worth  
the expense of their maintenance.

During the rest of the war  
up to this time however its oper-  
ators have gained in skill and  
its record now is of a character  
of which its officials have every  
reason to be proud and which

amply justifies whatever expense it may  
entail by its great saving of Christ-  
ian armies from overwhelming defeats  
and horrible disasters.

The appalling nature of the wreck to  
which general Federals army was reduced  
led to some talk of moving the victorious  
Christian army forward and try to get  
around Manila before he could re-  
join Federal somewhere beyond where  
the battle had raged. Army officers  
concluded in their reports to the  
Empress at Angelina Agatha by ex-  
pressing the opinion that Federal's  
former army was wrecked beyond the  
slightest possibility to recover and that  
to save him from being destroyed  
altogether or captured, Manila is

surely liable to go to his rescue and they were in favor of having general Vroman's army leaving the heights and get in between Manley and Federal and making a movement to head him off altogether. It is natural that general Vroman should also consider the advisability of moving forward, especially as if such plans succeed Federal never again can ever have any complete security against such a disaster like that of August 15, 1913. But it is surprising to say that as heavy reinforcements badly needed, were detained on the way, for some reason or other the Christian armies were not in a condition to go forward immediately and that for a while

the armies will have to remain at Evangeline St. Claire for a while until the reinforcements reach it. Yet the great general was tempted to go forward, for he had the opinion that no general was wont to leave an enemies escape from his clutches because a sudden and severe war storm depleted his army. Big Headwaters Junction was not abandoned because of the disastrous battle that killed and wounded 50,000,000 soldiers and ruined all the encampments by fire. Similar battle disasters in Central and South western California have not induced the victorious Christian armies from moving forward after the foe because they suffered a severe loss. When

over 6000000 Christians fell at  
the frightful battles at Jennie Vigan  
on Delight Junction it did not alter  
or change the position of those roman  
catholic Christian armies, nor have  
the still more disastrous battles  
on the banks of the Mc Hollister  
River even caused the sadly depleted  
Christian armies to give up their pur  
pose. These incidents all other  
occurrences of the war shows the  
Angelenians and Albro annians to  
be quite as tenacious in their re  
gards as bulldozers would be in  
their purposes of their own  
Great hearts army could  
continue to renew their pos  
sions in spite of all past  
disasters and was not dia

heartened when the fury of the battle  
committed fearful ravages upon their  
camps. The leading generals of Robert  
Vigans army emphasized a point when  
they began to talk of wishing for  
the expected reinforcements which  
had seemed to <sup>have</sup> escaped general  
attention untill that time. They  
were exceedingly anxious that new  
armies should arrive as soon as it was  
possible. These generals urged that  
the extent of the Christian victory  
should be taken into account when  
reports on it be made. They were  
not disappointed as the results  
soon showed. The Christian generals  
hoped that their divisions comply  
and apply a new spirit when  
the army moved forward again.



General Vinsons and Idansons armies were just winning great victories during the first critical season of the war. There were from 20 to 30 new armies being mobilized. Some of these were when the battle of Evangeline St. Claire broke out in the mobilization camp at Dorothy Gale City. Even a temporary paralysis of a single Christian army meant loss and a great derangement of all plans. It was a time which called for larger armies, not for display only but for fighting purposes. The generals only asked what they thought was perfectly just that there by the shock might be learned. It has the time came.

General Vinson found that he had not asked for too much as he received all the consideration he and his general could ever wish for.

Representatives of the Gemini and other Albrechtian societies of Africa agreed in writing in a meeting held at Angola-Lima together that general Vinsons army would go forward soon in spite of the terrible battles and the consequences just passed. They believed that general Vinsons army would be advancing sooner than predicted whether the reinforcements came in time or not. General Vungas the Chief Supreme Person of the Gemini Society said he felt certain that all the legions from the infernal regions arrayed

against him could not stop general  
Vernan's advance should he desire to go  
forward. The new energy and courage of  
the victorious Christian army displayed  
by all the soldiers is what was to be  
expected in an army so full of  
dare devil Abbeconian pluck. They  
routed Manley's army, and prostrated  
Federalists with a most fearful dis-  
aster that had ever overtaken  
the fiercest fighting Glendelonian  
army and did not even give it time  
to regain its breath.

It was like a vicious ugly  
tempered bull dog chasing a  
frightened house cat. This battle  
has simply reasserted the  
same indomitable courage and  
will power by which no for-

ever can resist or stand before. The  
legre motto stuck up on every tree in  
the camp is "Regain Formation."

Behind its grim humor there lies  
a stern determination that is one of  
the proudest of the Abbeconian  
race. There is no reason why a  
greater Christian army should not  
speedily rise from the victor's  
one under general Vernan. The  
report of army officers that Federal  
army was ruined beyond recovery  
and the suggestions of other generals  
that general Vernan should move  
forward to prevent Manley from  
making a junction with Federal  
find great sympathy among  
the authorities of the Government.  
General Vernan will move forward

even if the reinforcements do not come, more officers, engineers and army artisans are being called for by thousands. A few very experienced generals will decrease the danger from future Christian defeats and keep the armies victorious. It will also be wise to reinforce the artillery and the army should begin by adopting all practical means for defeating the biggest rebel armies that can ever be mobilized.

General Vissiers army will advance as it did despite the great disaster to it at Cochemme.

Its soldiers will reason that the army has existed since the war began and if

it was not so well commanded by such able generals that such victories like in the past would not likely be repeated for the remainder of the war. The same military advantages that first started the army on to such victories and that made it one of the most dreaded for the ablest foe generals are still present. Officers who suffered the most in losses will not abandon the purpose to advance even though the expected reinforcements thereon do not come at all. They know that even if they did abandon the plans there would be plenty of other officers to take it up with and all would advance.

Persons too cautious may hesitate to advance for fear it might be a very precarious move but General Robert and Hanson Viriam are not likely to abandon a plan even for so terrible a loss as that suffered in the battle of Evesham.

Federals devastated army <sup>led</sup> directly in the path of the advance of General Vernon's army with no view of escape. What is its future? All rebel armies in danger. The other many legs will be crushed. Disaster is averted. General Vernon's army will settle upon both sides. General Vernon's army in strength on the heights. General Federals' army which was still retreating had traveled about thirty miles. To the south of him was an unbroken sweep of black land for eight hundred miles swarming with exiles pursuing Christian armies. Twelve hundred miles away in the nesting places of these Christian armies, that rapidly form from or in every mobilization camps in the country and many of these had already swept upon the Gloucesterian armies with a fury that nothing

can withstand. Most of these  
Christian armies were battered in  
the battles they fought with the  
enemy, but every little while  
one of these Christian armies starts  
north westward from its mobiliza-  
tion camp, marches steadily on its  
course and smashes every rebel  
army opposing it. Generals Robert  
and Hanson Vinton are the comman-  
ders of this army and of the  
two commanders general Hanson  
is the worse for the foot to meet.  
In the ten months between  
1912 and 1913 inclusive fifty-seven  
battles of the most savage  
kind were fought in California. This  
is not including the hundreds  
of smaller battles met

of there ended in favor of one side  
or other. But the battle of As-  
mondson wrought havoc to the  
slavocratic armies. The battle  
of Eclerone raged furiously around  
headrich Junction as it extended  
up the creek to Nelhumburg  
and Stamok. More City. The  
near Glan delinian success were  
near or beyond Ideolucic Junction  
twelve miles beyond the creek.  
It was in this battle that  
the Christian encampments were  
destroyed by fire, while Manley's  
army at least that one was  
almost destroyed beyond recovery.  
With these important crushing  
Christian victories two conditions  
bring this about. These armies

are led by great experienced commanders  
the Angelinian armies and others  
take the paths least expected by  
the enemy and they usually  
pass in advance far off their course  
before they can reach their way  
around the Glanadelman armies.  
had more or less encamps at places  
hidden by the scouts. It was  
this movement which diverted  
the Christian armies to Evangeline  
St. Claire and enabled it  
to smash general Federal's  
army. The origin of the battle  
can not be fully settled.  
The first attack of the  
enemy however was observed  
by Jennie Turner. It  
was even significant to

the most casual observer. She  
wrote it thus to Angelina Agnew  
in a letter. It ran as follows.  
August 18 1813.  
Evangeline St. Claire.  
To Gertrude my friend and companion.  
Dear Gertrude.  
You ought to imagine what the  
battle was like. The enemy  
started to advance to the attack  
like a long swell moving forward  
on the Ocean. This surge of  
rebel troops extended to a great  
distance and with towering banners  
flying moved forward in advance  
of the main column of Glan-  
adelman attack. I observed this  
long swell of gray coated  
soldiers stop and rest three



times before they stampeded forward.  
A faint cloud of smoke unrolled  
and showed dashed lines  
before the main firing began. The  
smoke looked like wisps of thin  
cirrus clouds. The air was calm  
and still. The sun moved  
forward and the firing began  
all along the line. The firing  
was steady, a noise like that  
of wind across from the enemy  
ranging up the slopes, and  
soon the noise became like a  
tempest. The Christian artillery  
began starting a series of destruction  
upon the rebel force which  
from the smoke clouds among  
them made them look like  
a churning sea of churning clouds.

of spume into the air. There are all  
the terrible scenes of the first day  
of that battle, the tremendous onslaught  
like the surging of a shallow sea, were  
against a mighty breakwater,  
the Christians counter charging like  
a mighty thrashing sea. The walls  
up, smoke clouds the lightning  
like flashes through it, the  
bellows, rolling over of many  
cannon more eager than the  
wrestle of thunder ever heard  
the fearful roar, on both sides  
and the devastating tempest  
of grape and canister tearing  
to pieces that assaults  
were, and the sudden forward  
rush of fresh Christian  
columns that seemed to be dashed

upon the enemy with the fury of  
all the legions from heaven, and  
the swift recession of the staggered  
foe. Then all in an instant  
this ceased. The uproar of firing  
died, the flashes of cannon  
and musketry ceased, and the  
thunder of Glandelwein's cannon  
bellowed only in the distance.  
It is like the roar of the wild  
hurricane overhead.

Drama II. I saw new waves of  
the Danes approaching. There  
was a line of men beyond the  
reach of the eye right. It  
sustained or quickly and with a  
little warning as its start,  
and that preceding its stop-  
page the second attack is

launched with the most appalling  
fury, but the attack is made  
with twice the number of men  
and the whole scene suggesting a  
double reversal of the show that  
has gone before. No assault possible on the other  
battles before this presented  
the terrors that accompanied this  
one. The first attack was com-  
pleted in a short space of time  
and had no long drawn out  
horror. Its climax was reached  
in ten minutes. But the  
fury of this second one grew  
and grew and for a while  
it seemed that not one portion  
of the Christian line could  
with stand it. Yet it was the

terrible loss of Great hearts army  
that so nearly swept this assault  
out of existence. The fate of  
general Indianola, Glanclelianus  
champion and the loss of many  
Glanclelianus generals had kept  
the main Glanclelianus generals  
uncasy ever since. The attack  
was totally demolished.

### Scene III

But the heights could not be  
maintained without a further  
struggle. The third was made with  
still greater fury. For all  
this time the angelic generals  
determined that though twice  
already the sea of assaulting  
rebel had almost swarmed  
over their ~~works~~ <sup>positions</sup> ~~death~~.

and destruction they now vowed that  
they should not do so again. They  
gave no consistent reason for their  
decision. ~~The~~ The Christian  
line of resistance was reinforced the  
force of the Glanclelianus attack  
was as boundless as before. But  
the resistance increased to a savage  
degree, the strength of the Christian  
line grew and the resistance attain-  
ed a savagery as the generals never  
expected to see the rebel attack  
reverted. It lasted half a hour.  
I thought sure the attackers were  
war massacred when it disappeared  
down from the heights in its  
head long retreat. They picked  
up their wounded in greater  
numbers this time however.

Drum III and IV.

The attackers were overwhelmed after the fourth assault was repulsed and over 1,500,000 slain. It had been a tremendous assault. For a while the assaulting column appeared to push back the Christian line. The reserves approached - a magnificent surge of its own, an immeasurable solid of men in lavender uniforms moving swiftly seemingly as a cloud shadow pursued by sunlight.

But it was more formidable than it looked, it came up to the resisting line seemed to push it onward with an irresistible pressure from behind and like a wave nearing the beach it seemed from that distance to curl slowly and then there

dense smoke clouds issuing from it made it appear like a monstrous leaping wave comb itself out in monstrous sheets of white woolly foam. The opposing gray wave swung back, it grew restless and shifted formation, broke in shorter surges and melted as if in flame. The receding wells became shorter and changed form. Then they swept down and everything was still again.

The general declared that this must have been a great blow to the attackers this time. Still the assaulting lines were reformed and approached again to the slumping, strained and quivering forward at last to make the fifth assault. Then again the firing began to renew. The attack struck. It was with immeasurable force now.

This time the assailants reached the summit. The Christians were hurled from the first line of works with great loss. They recoiled to the second line line of works as if in a panic and the insurgents rushed against them anew. For twenty minutes the rebel assault continued. The Syrian mercenaries rushing forward like an irresistible tide.

Again the Christian line staggered back. Some of the corps were hurled back from the works and began to recoil toward the third line. This part of the national line was being demolished. And still the assault grew wilder and unable to withstand it the Christians withdrew to their third line of works.

There was a pause before the rebel line along this section pressed on. Then

when it rushed from cover and got only half way across the open the Christian fire nearly annihilated the column. The survivors drew back and without hardly any more assistance the Ungarians rushed forward and recovered their two lines of works.

There was a lull of half an hour. Drama VI. Then came the sixth assault. So again grew in number the Huns. They rushed forward, like waves heaping up. The storm bore down against the land. The enemy were hurled itself upon the Christian positions. As the two sides closed the roar and noise was more than a roar. They reached the summit like boys and passed swollen to roaring wastes of water. And along general Vian's line it was as if a sea were flooded.

river had overflowed and made sea marshes  
change to roaring wastes of water. The  
enemy line was fought full this time. The  
woods being torn away by raging seas but  
nevertheless the Christian line crumbled  
at the terrific pressure of the Glandelinians  
assault.

The Christian waves, were like lykes  
striving to burst their boundaries. Yet the  
nationals stood wildly, tenaciously to  
hold their work but were hurled  
back to their second line. The  
enemy wave after a five minutes  
pause rushed on with a wild hur-  
ricane of yelling blasphemies. The  
nationals let go a fearful fire  
of musketry and cannon.

The Glandelinians fell in  
countless numbers in a moment.

The survivors continued on. They melted  
away in immense columns but the  
survivors rushed up and ranged over the  
work forming with the nationals in  
a desperate hand encounter driving  
them from the work.

But over three quarters of the assault  
line had been destroyed. The  
Christian line now at work number  
three were reinforced. Again the rebels  
rushed on and again the assault is  
annihilated. And swift with the wake  
of the war storm the Angelians  
with the fury of savage hammers rush  
on to retake their lost work from  
the enemy still in possession.

Suddenly a long mighty silver thrill  
rang full the ears of all. There  
is a wild hurrying and screaming



scrambling of the surviving rebel troops,  
each section vanishing one after another, like  
birds disappear into the smoke fog. Thence  
the cry rang through the smoke air, and  
above the uproar and over the whole  
battle field where the huge white clouds  
still hung and over the weird seas of  
dead and wounded.

It was the bugle calls summoning  
the Unionist forces to counter charge.  
The next day the gathering of the  
corpses commenced.

The tremendous war tragedy at this  
part of the country is over.

Your friend and  
loving companion.

Gen. Francisco Sumner

The settlement that General Sumner had  
expected on the situation and which came  
was of very queer characteristics. The  
settlement was about the coming of the  
reinforcements and was a sort of blunder of  
some kind. The only only variation was  
that the Union generals who asked for the  
reinforcements erected large camps and  
established new works to make the  
positions better. These positions as flat  
on top as the other heights was three  
miles away.

But the nature of the ground  
was good there and to the north was  
agricultural lands on the slopes. So  
burdened by so many wounded they  
generally waited for the settlement  
of the reinforcement question.  
They held to their positions and

waited for the "mosquito scouting squadron" which kept the whole country scoured up and down the river from Windale to Demingue St. Clair for a view of the approaching reinforcements. This mosquito squadron was the only means for bringing the Vianan generals any news of the appearance of the reinforcements.

As he waited he developed that the arrival of the first column of reinforcements was a million strong. At first the Vianan generals thought that was all he was to receive. But it became a wholesale business that was to its retail numbers in the proportion of 100 to 1.

Both general, Hanson and Robert Vianan were dumfounded. In this was their worst developed in

growing sizes of numbers beyond what room he had for it on the heights. General Vianan had asked for 100,000 men. He had now received four times as many and still they kept coming. However he was satisfied with the many bridges crossing the stream which were more hostile work mounted on piling driven into the waters of the river. The engineers had a barely constructed pontoon bridge. Soon all the reinforcements had arrived 400,000 men. As a result general Vianan's army was monstrous. This was the settlement slightly altered by a slight delay when all pontoon bridges had been in construction across the river when the mobilization camp dated 72,600,000 men for the

reinforcing of general Viriam's army. And this position virtually was supposed to be the ten million men expected by the Virgin generals. In reinforcing the army it had been suggested that the army be re-acted. The plan was feasible in every way but it was contended that to intercept Manley was out of the question now.

General Viriam's army had a very strong position on the heights. According to the Supreme Person of the Gemini, general Denre Dangan Chief of the Soaler of arms and army, several services at Angelina Agatha not only was general Viriam's army strongly entrenched upon the heights but at other times other Christian armies elsewhere had received

such positions that many Glandelinian commands were subject to great danger if they should attack them. The Christian armies were always bound to strike any where from the south along down the coast of Calpernia around Caluarne and any where within the zone of the war.

There Christian garrisons in some instances are 600,000 strong. It is our feeling that all the rebel armies are in great danger. It is this fact that will lead more strongly than any other of placing Federal army in a danger from which he cannot escape. There are such kind of men in general Viriam's army that cannot be defeated. There are 1,500 miles of interior land in which

the fury of rebel armies may waste themselves without touching our Virginia or Confederate troops, and all national will take the risk that a peace of other Christian armies are taking to oust Manley.

Since the war began Manley, Confederate armies had to contend fearfully with the dreaded Union generals. The disaster at Gettysburg and Burnside's Creek showed that there fear of the Union Generals had been increased in great measure following the disaster to the far armies at Vicksburg. But the following months will not wipe out the black record left by these battles. Countless legions of soldiers of our land have been killed

and hurled or mangled on those bloody battlefields or sunk in the bogs and brawls or gulchlands. A death rate of 2,200,000 hurled Manley at Gettysburg. Two million or more deaths of the 35,000,000 wounded after Gettysburg must have had a shocking influence upon Manley and his generals.

For with the assistance of the Bureau of National Army Signal Stations it has already been recognized that in usually violent conflicts there are cyclic periods in which extremes are repeated according to the sizes of the armies engaged. Observation has put this period of repetition at irregular battles.

According to this in the case of very severe battles the exact maximum and minimum could be and has been within such a period. Without question men lay armies, and those of his able warriors were always forced to fight at normal but not infrequent battles, which fails to last too often a time to the satisfaction of both sides. In the Evangeline St. Clair battle a new and unusual maximum seemed to have been established yet its repetition may be looked for within another two months. As a matter of fact indeed the average period between the recurrence of these maximum battles has been less than two months.

The German leader General Dargun is an observer of phenomena

repeated in squabbles and his theory holds in great measure with the observations of the average signal stations.

It is a general law proportion, and such general Dargun. It means just this much. Suppose that a bigger battle rages on September 13. Within a year period we may expect another battle of the same kind in the same locality month. It may not rage at Pardon itself the battle may be at Dorothy Gale City or may be ten, twenty or thirty miles away on any side of it. But also in the same general territory about the same time of the other battle it could be repeated.

Suppose one more terrible of the first two years of the

war develops, its repetition may be looked for in the same period, so long as the war rages so long. So with earthquakes, fires and all other calamities of wars. They have their cycles and the shortest period covers a month of them.

But in the case of this war one of its first, greatest battles raged at Antietam - Dough-bug Sanching, another at Delights Junction raging four days ending at Evangeline Camp, and the last and far worst ones at Gettysburg. These historic incidents tend to confirm General Dangan's observations. The most stringent incident of all was the coming true of the report of the destruction of Washington at Cham by battle.

This and the destruction of other cities, and the demolition of big Glanclelinian armies had been predicted. Writing to his father and aged mother General Dangan said:

Every one of the (Virginia) Mamleys and their armies will sooner or later be caught. They are destined to meet destructive disasters. Frank John, the Baum Mamley, General Raymondson Federal, Savannah Mamley and other famous Glanclelinian War Lords are doomed to die in battle. All other Glanclelinian armies will suffer in various degrees in proportion to the violence of the battles they fight. John of Jackson Mamley will suffer the worst defeat and the reason may be the cause



cause of Glandeloria's total downfall.  
Richmond and Shoemanna will suffer  
less but General Johnston's army may  
suffer his defeat and downfall will  
be the greatest honor for Glandeloria.  
The total disaster of the war to the  
Glandelorian side will probably begin  
on the Labradorian coast and perhaps  
extend throughout the Labradorian  
States toward the main rebel countries.  
Thus a back to the Glandelorian  
cause will be terrible with great  
loss in life extending and spread  
ing throughout the whole state  
of Glandeloria down along the  
Green River, but the resistance on  
the Glandeloria - Angeline  
boundary line will well mark  
this grand tidal wave of destruction.

Christians far less destructive than  
the unspeakable disasters in Labradoria.  
Heaven he has it will be the most  
calamitous results of the war. Lower  
Glandeloria and upper will suffer most  
severely along the coast. Virginia Wicks  
and Uncliam will suffer severely  
at the hands of the besieging nations  
especially the former.  
It may seem very rash for me to  
anticipate the limits of the des  
tructive disasters, or the terrific  
results of an unseen defeat but  
there is no harm for me to  
test the prophetic power of war  
disasters to be foreshadowed in the  
complete relations of all calamit  
ies of war. The destruction  
of cities and forests on both sides

which I dare to anticipate will come at  
any unexpected time. It will be  
sudden and terrible. The first serious  
disaster of the war will start from  
the Californian coast in a bloody des-  
cribed, the Abbeysmian armies and  
fleet will strike hardest at Vivian  
Wichey and the war mightiest and  
longest of battles among strange  
concerns. The earth quake shocks  
will develop around here and in  
the bay of Vivian Wichey. The  
main national armies will move  
like mighty tidal waves and  
they will strike the city  
and force the rebels to give up  
their swatch. The fortifications  
will be assailed by the  
encroaching ~~armies~~ of national

soldiers, and the whole country will  
be shaken terribly by the battle.  
The coming shock to the Glandelinian  
cause will be near total destruction.  
From the Angelinian coast line to  
Calvermas, all are nervously shaken  
by tremendous artillery duels, and  
great explosions. Angelina Junction  
suffered with great severity,  
other places were overwhelmed.  
Angelina Lyatha and Dorothy  
Gale are in a dangerous condition.  
The question arises between total  
and partial destruction. If the  
tidal wave of Christian solchery  
moves southward into Glandelinia  
Glandelinia City may have only  
its rebound. The shock and  
human flood may pass over

the border along the length from  
1000 to 1500 miles and strike heavily  
fair with destructive force.

Even our side may suffer great dis-  
asters. Omaha City will probably  
be captured by the foe and suffer  
most severely and be more than half  
destroyed. Jessica and Angelina City will  
suffer somewhat less. All our cities will  
suffer. Southern California  
will probably be seriously de-  
vastated and every town wiped out and  
all its forts lost. California  
seriously injured. 10000 miles  
of front will probably be  
wiped out by fires and many  
towns and every city suffer  
severely. Angelina Beldun  
will probably be unspared,

and the enemy carry on the fires to  
other places. But all disasters will  
recur to both sides. The enemy will  
suffer about as much as we, all  
the Christian and Yandellian  
armies will suffer the former  
not disastrously. Probably for our  
side the injury will not affect  
more than one fourth.

In the Californian States  
the damage and noxiousness of  
disaster to both sides will be  
the greatest. Fresno, Atlanta and  
Pando City may be destroyed  
but Yammagatapodles will be  
protected by its fortifications from  
any severe calamities.

The fate of Christians however  
will affect the manner the

disapateriously however and Johnston  
Jacker Manley will be the most  
unfortunate of these generals as  
he will lose all his best sons  
and best generals in death or  
surrender, and be overwhelmed with  
disaster. Glendalemia State will  
be devastated and all its own  
cities and water margins will  
even suffer.

Comparisons between the Cedar  
mine and Evangeline St. Clare  
battles. The former not so horrible  
in its features. Frightful plight  
of the wounded. Extra great  
calamities caused by explosions  
and battle since war began.  
millions of lives lost through  
great explosions.

Death dealing disasters  
in other Calvermion States.  
in four months.  
Historic devastating explos-  
ions in Southern Calvermion.  
Isreakish Incidento (special).

Since the Christian go armies under  
the Vivian Generals wrecked their  
vengeance upon Manley's armies at  
Cedar mine. The awful disasters  
Jacker's Glendalemian armies at

the battle of St. Clair which occurred on  
the 15th 1913 was to the enemies  
the most frightful defeat and cal-  
amity known since the bloody war  
of 1812. It was claimed that nearly  
three quarters of Federal arms was  
literally wiped out, the suddenness of  
the violent Christian counter charge  
which created the horror precluding  
the escape of any of Federal arms  
unfortunate enough to dare withstand  
the counter charge.

The onset of the mighty flood  
at Johnston Co. and its awful results  
was only child's play when com-  
pared to the disaster and defeat of  
the Federal army at Evan-  
geline St. Clair. Unlike the  
Federal army here and elsewhere

the counter charging flood of Christian  
soldiers stormed and decimated down  
the slopes of the heights with the  
awful fury of the tornado, and  
Johnston flood put together, the  
terrible counter charge was made  
without the slightest warning  
and the greatest most terrible  
slaughter of the war was over  
within the space of six hours  
a half. The rebel army was  
Federal that is to say the  
majority of it were shot down  
by hundreds of thousands  
within the space of a com-  
paratively few minutes, or before  
they had time to realize the  
horror of it all. At St.

the stand of Manly's army the desperate  
fighting Glendelvinian soldiers knew  
for hours before the angry Christian rangers  
fairly overran the works and the re-  
sultless charge bore its way through his  
left wing and shattered it and  
the Christian fire swept his whole  
line to pieces what the fate of  
the Glendelvinian army was to be.  
All of the fiercely struggling Glende-  
lvinian soldiers looked death squarely  
in the face as for that whole last  
hour suffering all the agonies  
and terrors war could ever cer-  
tainly could inflict their  
knowledge that they were absol-  
utely powerless to resist the  
Christian counter charge and  
beyond the reach of the aid

of other Glendelvinian armies adding  
to their agonies. Death was merciful to  
the soldiers of both sides at Edermine  
he was cruel to his prey at the battle  
of Eungeline. St Clair and delighted  
in the tortures he was enabled to  
impose on the countless numbers of  
wounded before he placed his icy  
hand upon scores of thousands of  
them and bade them come.

Perhaps the only parallel in the  
war to the Eungeline St Clair was  
at the destruction of the  
national encampments on the first  
day of the battle of Jennie's Run.  
beginning at Delight Junction.  
The artoys had defeated Christian  
soldiers of these devoted national  
volunteers could see the red seas of flame



burning hundreds of tents every five  
seconds or so the terrific explosions  
shooting up flame as if lava vomited  
up from the bowels of a volcano but  
even they were mercifully saved from  
the horrors of a tremendous disaster.  
They did not attack overwhelm-  
ingly strong positions for four hours  
and a half with the fury of cannon  
tearing their lines to pieces and hear  
their death knell sounded long  
before they were compelled to under-  
go the actual pain of an awful  
death while lying mortally  
wounded upon the heights while listening  
to the roar of so many cannon  
many even of the so-called rebel  
soldiers were caught as they sought

safely in flight down the ridge and  
struck down while endeavoring to get  
beyond the reach of these sickle  
of the gymnasium they could move  
and act in accordance with their  
impulses which prompted them  
to make a stand for life and  
repulsing the assailants after a  
most desperate struggle.  
It was different at Evangeline  
St. Clare. The attacking or even  
retreating Glancie former soldiers  
were not permitted even the  
small but precious boon of  
surrounding while battling with  
or retreating from the gain.  
Christian forces those that  
retreated were at times were  
caught and surrounded

and inflicted and suffered losses and suspense even as those who were done to death during the awful time when the faithful Impetuous resigned and in the way to execution were it might be said compelled to bear the very cross upon which they were to be impaled.

There is no record since the war began, or any war, has waged of such a long drawn out horror as that which the soldiers of both sides endured at the battle of Evangeline St. Claire during the period intervening between the advent of the hurricane fury of the ex-Glancian attack and the final issue of the battle during the brief time caught upon Federal

army, and Manley like the final imposition of the death penalty. The Glancian regiments saw their officers and hundreds of comrades shot down by bullets or mangled by grape and canister or crushed and knocked to pieces by the lumber wreckage flying aloft and around and in every direction by the fury of the many terrific explosions, or impaled by the long bayonets of the swiftly swinging counter charging Christians. Brigadier saw their generals and other high officers shot down and half their own number swept from the right of the survivors. Former surviving generals saw their divisions of troops disappear before the annihilating

fire along the Abheannian line.  
Now saw the dead faces of their noblest  
generals and officers, they would have  
deemed it a joy to fight for and save  
as they fell upon their high. The  
Glancelinian soldiers invited destruction  
in their efforts to carry to flaming  
height only to realize how weak and  
utterly futile was their strength in  
comparison to the tenacious resistance  
of the Nationals and the great  
unruffled power of the enraged  
Abheannians in their counter  
charge. Many Glancelinian soldiers  
died despairingly because they could  
not carry the heights of course  
the officers they had cherished  
and hence fire fought under  
and went down to their death.

in despair and gloom. During the  
final counter charge of the Chuatans  
the growling Nationals like the  
released waters from the broken dam  
at Johnston tore their way through  
the wildly retreating rebel army  
with the swiftness and speed of a slow  
but giant avalanche and shattered  
the remainder of the Glancelinian  
army with their machine  
fire. The war line of the sur-  
vivors were in the twinkling of  
an eye borne to their deaths  
they may have resisted for a  
moment before they succumbed  
but it was all over in an  
instant. At the time of Mammy's  
stand to cover Federal disgraceful  
retreat the wounded lay upon

the flaming fields, simply waited for the inevitable, the fighting soldiers of Manley's army clung to the edge of the forest below the heights and died a thousand deaths while struggling for the brief remaining supports before death came to call them; they stood upon the brink of eternity and tried yet in vain to hold back the roaring tidal wave of soldiers in lavender coats, and strove in vain for the victory they knew would not come, they Glancelinians, though they were prayed for the end, but there was no respite.

When the Christian forces struck at Manley's army like the waters of the Mexican Gulf leaping upon Galveston and its island the hand pressed Glancelinian soldiers

a score of thousand  
more than  
were captured by  
my rebel soldiers  
whom nothing  
but those were  
gloriously wounded  
in fire, which  
in woods on the  
at the same time  
that 10000000  
at on the  
sounded below  
to recapture  
your city. Bodies  
laid far  
by thousand  
the battle  
re burned upon

the thousands of funeral pyres no  
arguable record was kept. In one respect  
the battles of Tecumseh and Evangeline  
St. Clair were alike the  
destruction of scores of millions of  
dollars worth of property but the  
lives so killed and wounded  
were not so great for the nations  
at Evangeline St. Clair during  
these fearful six hours and a  
half as those occasioned by  
the raging assaults of both  
sides which for hours had both  
sides at their mercy.  
With not even a warning shot to inform  
the shattered Glancelinian army, the  
whole Christian army after repulsing  
the last rebel attack broke from  
the slights and ramping, down the

slopes were like a flood from a dozen lav-  
ated dams engulfing the defeated Glacide  
armies before they even knew of the  
danger. The whole of the slopes had  
been swept clear way before Manley's  
army had been struck.

The Christian army had within its  
ranks thousands of foreigners fighting  
for adventure and the fact that  
telegrams of inquiry from all parts  
of Abyssinia poured into Empress  
Sergam Palace indicated that hundreds  
of scores of these strangers were  
killed of whom the researchers knew  
nothing.

The Christian attack had been  
immeasurable in its force and fury  
and blotted out more than a  
quarter of Manley's army.

Of Manley's army also nearly three  
million were sacrificed and tens of  
millions more were wounded. <sup>Some</sup> until the  
disaster determine the disaster to the  
enemy. Engeline St. Clare was the  
worst and greatest disaster of its kind  
probably the worst kind ever met with.  
The Christian charge destroyed dozens of  
the finest divisions of the British  
ever boasted of, and gave her no whole  
army one of the strongest armies the  
ever had.

All other battles put passed away  
even now had this battle in the high  
nature of the calamity. Countless thousands  
of men are still being carried  
for their region having been over-  
taken by their great sufferings. This  
was one of the saddest features

...the heavy battle. These distinguished  
admirals are now living legacies of the  
...the battle the war so far

### Special account

During the night war had started in off

...has been many years

...and many others

...but through the

...and built all the

...and over 2,000,000

...for the enemy

...the enemy

...the enemy

...the enemy

...the enemy

...the enemy

...the enemy

...the war. The war was  
and many of the soldiers  
of the war. The war was  
the war. The war was

150,000 persons being released

...seen in the main story

...thousand persons from the

...an explanation and

...at Schladon, near

Sperryville, November 13, 1912

...the war

...the war

...the war

...the war

...the war

...the war

...the war

...the war



not regarded as great war this I have  
was the only flood on record during  
this war when the loss of human  
life had been estimated at ~~over~~  
~~one million~~ this. The list of  
smaller explosion fire, battle and  
flood disasters is almost an endless

the northeastern part of California  
"burned" from the enemy four times has  
lost that year from the  
of its situation. In both  
the terrible forest fire deluges of  
July 1912 and September 1913 the  
immediate cause was the enemy  
setting fire to forest to cover their  
retreat. This region protected  
it was by an ~~enormous~~ forest range  
that is ~~now~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~state~~

to keep by forest fires from spreading.  
The records of both these big forest fires  
are meager although the mere lists of  
the forest rangers fighting the flames  
and the numbers of persons who perished  
or the destruction of towns as the story men-  
tioned in these chapters showed how awful  
the havoc had been. The first fire  
was set by the retreating enemy  
at Irons town where a heavy gale  
caused the fire to spread with terrific  
velocity.

In that territory alone nearly  
100,000 people were rendered home-  
less, one thousand perished and  
elsewhere 11,000,000 were  
rendered homeless.  
The second and frequent fire  
of 1914.

was probably the most frightful on record.  
It nearly annihilated 500 miles of forests and  
only to the undimittable pluck and untiring  
complaint work of the determined forest rangers  
which have ever characterized the forest  
rangers of that state was the rubreg  
and saving of the main forests due.  
In 1913 Northern Angelina  
State was swept by raging forest fires,  
and terrible floods added to the great  
destruction. The submerged des-  
erted the most enormous are a  
hundred for floods and 30 towns  
completely covered by water.  
The people having three  
humans of the state. The awful  
destruction was accompanied by  
many engineers, planes, up or

Run River. The loss in lives was  
enormous and the property destroyed  
4000, 500, and countless houses  
and other property were destroyed.  
A large part of the Angelina  
was burned by the flood and 11,380  
of the inhabitants lost all their  
property.  
The city which has a large  
with but few exceptions were saved.  
tained a large number of  
to property and the loss was  
in the state and the state  
was a great loss and enormous  
destruction and the loss was  
of the state and the state  
many and the state and  
under the state and the state



occasion, suffered severely from floods  
great fires, explosions and other disasters.  
The state of the int. situation  
Rum was so bad, that the  
and the many countries and  
the people succeeded in escaping to  
except that terrible October  
of 1912, a large number  
of people were killed and  
the state was in a  
state of chaos, which caused a  
large number of people to  
flee the country and  
the property sustained  
a large amount of damage  
in 1912, the state was  
in a state of chaos and  
the people were in a  
state of distress.

taken away and more 60,000  
their lives. This was another of one of  
the most awful disasters and  
during the city, caused 350,000  
The village of Poverly was almost  
entirely submerged, in 1912  
houses were swept away, 28,292  
were carried away at La Palma  
up and 30,000 at El Estero  
at El Estero, 10,000 at San  
and 10,000 at San Juan. It was  
the greatest bursting of dykes  
caused by the strange  
up and down of the  
of the dead were removed  
at the time but at Poverly  
the state was in a  
state of chaos and the  
people were in a state of  
distress.



hilling hundreds and plunging the  
vessels into the desert privacy. Terrible  
partitions followed carrying  
scores of thousands away like dying  
roaches from sprayed.

Delight Junction suffered great loss  
and even the besieging army at Wicken  
had not been exempt from  
the devastating effects of the  
flood waters. In this region  
the flood submerged thousands of  
acres. 33,000 soldiers were drowned  
and four hundred thousand tents  
were swept away and three  
hundred barns wrecked.

While the awful record  
is given above it is by no means  
complete it will serve for  
all purposes of comparison.

to all other war disasters. It is larger  
the most important calamities of  
rushing flood waters on record and shows  
what a most destructive force the  
same element has proven when let  
go by enemy hands.

Other disasters since the war began  
and seen in all parts of the story  
up to the 31st June is as follows  
June 17 California California 145,000 lives  
lost through fire flood and  
June 17 to church city. Big flood and  
fire. Joseph is followed 1,000,000 lives  
lost.

June 30. Angelina's Court great destruction  
of property and many lives lost.

June 30. Maryland California  
600,000 families rendered  
homeless and 10,000 lives  
lost.

July 1. Alhambra, California 1032 killed  
by explosion 1633 injured

July 10. Southern California coast,  
1300 killed by fire

July 10. 4000 killed by massacre

July 24. Apia, Samoa. Hundreds  
of Aborigine and Tongan warships  
wrecked by mines. Great loss in lives.

Small State California, explosion  
blast and fire 700000 lives

Post July 30

August 11. Indianapolis City, Indiana C  
1344 lives lost by flood and  
320,000,000 worth of property  
destroyed

August 3. Northern Angelina  
mine set on ground blows up  
at wrong time. 2000 lives  
lost

4 August 10th. Magda, California several  
hundred lives and lives lost by flood, C

5 August 10. Great fire on the northwest  
section of the Dolbister woods 337 C  
lives lost, and 165 feet rungers  
die while fighting the flames.

6 August 11. Melrose County, Southern  
California explosion 1318 - killed 10000  
injured property loss \$1,200,000 C

7 August 24. Melrose County, Southern  
California 1500 killed by munition  
blast great property loss.

8 August 24. Godfrey, Christian and  
Calander Counties Southern California C  
10000 killed 60000 injured by  
blast 200000 buildings  
destroyed by shock lost \$1,000,000

Blue County, Southern California  
40000 killed 83000 injured



499,000 buildings destroyed.

10/ Sonoma and Alameda Counties August 20

Southern California 8,000 killed 53,000

injured by blast 248,000 C

buildings destroyed loss \$3,000,000.

August 27 Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, C

San Joaquin, and Alameda counties

Southern California 51,000 killed

by explosion of blast 200,000

injured 100,000 buildings

destroyed loss \$28,000,000

Shasta, Shasta, and Colusa

Counties, Northwestern California

500 killed by explosion,

6,000 buildings destroyed 12,000 C

injured loss \$3,000,000.

13/ Idaho County, Idaho and

South Simpson Counties, Idaho

Counties, Idaho

Kendro and Overland Counties 8,000

killed 25,800 injured 100,000

buildings destroyed \$20,000,000.